

How Advertisements

New Goods.—M. W. Bogart.
Seed Wheat and Peas.—Jared Irwin.
Spring Importations.—D. Sutherland.
Cook Wares.—Parsonage, Newmarket.
Poultard Sale.—C. Doan.
Tobacco.—Thomas Brown & Co.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, April 18th, 1856.

General Summary.

→ We direct attention to Mr. C. Doan's sale at Aurora, advertised in our columns to-day. In consequence of the inclemency of the weather last Saturday, the sale was postponed until next Monday.

→ The Spring Show of the County of York Agricultural Society, takes place on the 23rd inst., near the Jail, in the city of Toronto. A dinner will be given at Arnold's Hotel, King Street, after the exhibition is over.

→ King Agricultural Society holds their Ploughing Match this Spring on the Farm of Mr. Martin Bogart, Lot No. 33, in the 5th Con. of that Township, on Saturday, the 26th inst., when premiums will be awarded.

→ The next Provincial show takes place at Kingston, and the people of that city are already holding meetings and making preparations for the Show. They appear determined to make the Show of 1856 excel any previous exhibition.

→ The business of the House was delayed two hours Wednesday evening, in the expectation that an exchange of leaden bullets would take place between Hon. J. A. Macdonald, and Mr. Rankin. It appears the lie was freely given.

→ Same night Quebec was fixed upon as the place for a permanent seat of Government, by a vote of 63 to 56—among the yeas were nine Upper Canadians, Dr. Clarke, E. Larwill, G. B. Lyon, J. S. Macdonald, Wm. Mattheis, W. Powell, J. S. Apple A. Yielding and Dr. Macdonald. Shame!

→ The North York Branch Agricultural Society will hold their Spring Show and Ploughing Match on Monday, the 23rd April, on Mr. George Davis's Farm, Lot No. 82, in the first Con. of Whitechurch—near Aurora, when the Society will award premiums to the best Ploughmen. For particulars, see Bills.

→ We perceive by the "Votes and Proceedings," that Mr. Wilson, M. P. P. for London, has obtained the permission of the House of Assembly to introduce a Bill for the construction of a railway from London to St. Mary's, or some other point north of London. This looks as if the proposal to continue the road to Sarnia was given up.

→ Which church Council meets to-morrow, (Saturday), in the Court House, Newmarket.—Our Side-walks, Roads, and Bridges want repairing, and we confidently hope, that in making appropriations, at least half collected in the place will be refunded in the shape of grant. In fact, we claim it for the town as our right, not as a gift.

→ A contemporary journal not more than 30 miles distant from Newmarket, appears to be in a desperate way. He considers himself about the only man in North York possessing either wit or talent. This idea has so long been cherished, that the man appears to imagine himself the climax of perfection, while in reality the public consider him the little end of humanity, whittled off to a point. Won't somebody hold him?

→ THE MEDICAL SPECIALIST.—No. 8 of this valuable monthly is before us. Heretofore this work has treated entirely upon "Diseases of the Chest," but it will in future likewise treat upon Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Skin, Stomach and Liver. This will add very materially to the interest of the Specialist and make it a welcome visitor. In future Dr. R. Hunter is to be assisted in the Editorial management by Dr. H. Mulvey—a gentleman who has enjoyed an active professional practice for upwards of twenty years.

Our Model Government.

In submitting to Parliament his annual financial statement, on Friday last, Mr. Inspector General Cayley, announced his intention to increase the tariff of custom duties on imports, twenty-five per cent on an average.—The reason given for this is, that extraordinary demands on the credit of the country are being made from quarters, where no such demands were anticipated.

The inability of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, is not confined to a want of funds to prosecute the work in hand, but it now appears by Mr. Cayley's statement the half year's interest on the whole of the Provincial securities—advanced to the company prior to 1st January last, and due at that date, was not paid by the company, as their charter required, but fell upon the Province. Another half year's interest on the same will fall due in July, and must be provided for by the country. Add to this the interest on the guarantee advanced to the Ontario Simcoe & Huron Railroad Company amounting to \$236,000 a year, now thrown upon the province, and the interest on advances through the Municipal Loan Fund to a few favored Municipalities such as Port Hope, Coburg, Brantford, Norwich, and a few others, and we have the sum of something over a quarter of a million currency, suddenly added to our annual expenses.

Mr. Cayley tells us he did not know of this until a few days ago. Can we believe this statement?

Can we believe that any man conversant with the financial affairs of the country could be ignorant of such demands, or probable demands? But the plea of ignorance, on this point will not avail. Mr. Cayley is a paid Director of the Grand Trunk Railway Com-

pany, appointed by the Government of which he is a member, specially to look after the interests of the Province in this respect.—His duty at the board, and his only duty there is to protect the interests of the Province. Yet he tells us he did not know until Friday that this interest, due in January last, was not paid by the Company, and the credit of the Country was only protected by the London Bankers of the Province paying the interest on the faith that they would be indemnified therefor. Look at it as we may it is impossible to find any just excuse for the conduct of the Inspector General. If he did not know the inability of the company of which he was and is a Director, to meet their engagements, it was his duty to know it. He was paid for that purpose. If he did know it he can only be looked upon as having willfully violated his trust. It is difficult to imagine a case more deserving the condemnation of the country. But it is of little use to speak of the condemnation of the country; that has already been pronounced as plainly as it is possible to pronounce it, except at the polls.

Public opinion never bars, and we are fully persuaded never will sustain the present hybrid government.

This last exposure of their unfitness for the places they hold must hasten their doom.—How their supporters in parliament can longer sustain them, is a mystery we acknowledge ourselves unable to solve. Within the last three weeks our Toronto contemporaries almost daily have furnished evidence of serious differences among Ministers,—and between ministers and their supporters. Several days in succession the acknowledged organ of the Government strongly urged a reconstruction of the Cabinet. At times the *Leader* seemed determined upon the destruction of at least two members of the government, and on one occasion a frank acknowledgement was made that it was questionable whether the Coalition had even enjoyed the confidence of the Country. Sir Allan was treated as already dead. Mr. Cayley was denounced as unfit for his place and the Commissioner of Crown Lands had more than one hint given him that his absence could be very well supplied by an Upper Canadian, under-tood to be the supply Mr. Jackson M. P. for Gray and a family connection of the proprietor of the *Leader*.

These discussions grew so strong as to threaten the immediate overthrow of the Coalition. Changes were openly discussed by supporters of the Macdonald-Spencer section of the Cabinet, and threats made that they would no longer tolerate a state of things they alone were responsible for. But one thing was wanting, that was to agree about the distribution of the offices they supposed would be at their disposal. There was the tug. Each thought himself entitled to consideration. All were willing to acknowledge John A. Macdonald as their leader, but each wanted to be second in command.

The Hicksites would fain monopolize all the good things as they claimed to be the strongest section of the ministerial supporters. The Tories proper threatened desertion if they were overlooked, and persisted in forcing Cayley into any new combinations which might be made. In this dilemma nothing could be done but to go on as they are. So we understand all past differences have been healed and the Coalition backed by those very men who a week since, ungratefully threatened desertion, will try to struggle on.—They will probably do so for a time. Possibly through the session. In the mean time the Country suffers. If disposed to do anything really for the good of the Country they are not sufficiently united or strong to take a vigorous hold. Their sole effort seems to be to retain office. That accomplished, what care they for the good of the country? Grand Trunk Railway, or other companies may ruin the provincial credit and drain the public treasury; they know it not—or say so—neither do they care.

After spending the accumulations of former years, and crippling the public resources, they coolly turn round and propose to repair the loss by adding twenty-five per cent to the public taxation.

Let our readers be aware too, that of this almost three-fourths will fall upon Upper Canada, while the principal strength of the Ministerial majority is from Lower Canada.

Future Prospects.

The internal discord and commotion at present in the Cabinet, and the entire want of confidence in the Government as a whole, by the country, furnishes abundant reasons for supposing that we are either on the eve of another General Election, or the leading members of the Administration have determined to enter into new combinations and alliances—in a word, will resort to patch-work; and, taking all things into consideration, we rejoice in the prospect. It was thought by many that when the "collected wisdom" of the province assembled to legislate under an Upper Canadian atmosphere, the political tricksters who worked a smart game last Session would be brought to right-about face in Toronto; but up to the present time, we have no signs of a change, for the better. Honest men who are laboring zealously for the country's good, are thwarted in their endeavors, by men who appear to have sold themselves, to "the powers that be,"—sold their principles and beliefs their constituents, for the sake of Lucre! Never, since the days of '87, has Canada had a legislature composed of so many greedy, hungry, office-

seeking gentry, or so ready to prostitute every principle of honor, integrity or uprightness, if so be that thereby another opportunity is offered for an extra shuffe of the political cards.

These facts taken into consideration, we rejoice in the prospect of a new election. The country is ready to express its decided disapprobation of the course and policy of the Coalition, and to strengthen the numbers of the Opposition who have so strenuously advocated the people's rights, in the face of the taunts and menaces of a Government without a redeeming feature in its whole composition or character.

Some few journals, whose regard for truth or veracity is not over great, have endeavored to make it appear that those members of Opposition who voted for the first and second readings of the Elective Legislative Council Bill, but opposed it on the 3rd reading, justified themselves. So far from being the case, they showed their willingness to support elective measures,—and only opposed the designs of political demagogues who were striving by every possible means to place Upper Canada in an inferior position to the Lower Province. The reasons for opposing the Bill referred to are obvious; 1st, it did not recognize Representation according to Population; 2ndly, the members of the Upper House are to be elected for eight years, without power to dissolve; 3rdly, it gives the Government of the day, the power of choosing its Chairman. Better, been without the measure altogether than have these evils incorporated in it. Let the country judge.

Agricultural Society.

The semi-annual general meeting of the North York Branch Agricultural Society took place in the Court House, on Saturday last the 12th inst. The President in the Chair.

The first business which engaged the attention of the meeting was in reference to the Ploughing Match. After some discussion it was moved by Mr. Seneca Doan, seconded by Mr. J. S. Wilkin, and

Resolved.—That a committee of five persons be appointed by this meeting, whose duty it shall be to select the ground for the Spring Show and Ploughing Match of this Society.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. J. S. Wilkin, seconded by Mr. J. Clubine, "That Messrs. T. Heacock, Wm. Jarvis, O. S. Philips, W. Silversides and Reuben Powell, be said committee.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Seneca Doan, seconded by Mr. J. Clubine, "That it shall also be the duty of the foregoing committee, to see to the general management of the whole Ploughing Match, providing dinner, &c., and also that such Ploughing Match be held in the vicinity of Aurora, should a suitable field be found,—if not the committee to use their own discretion.

Moved by Mr. R. Powell, seconded by Mr. A. Stephens, "That the Ploughing be done for a good seed furrow irrespective of depth or width.

Moved in amendment, by Mr. B. Dennis seconded by Mr. Eli G. Irwin, "That the Bills announcing the ploughing match contain the instruction, that all competitors will be expected to plough five inches deep.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Joshua Wilkin, seconded by Mr. J. S. Wilkin, "That the width of the furrow be confined to about nine inches.—Lost.

Moved by Mr. J. Clubine, seconded by Mr. John Rogers—"That the furrow be ten inches in width.—Lost.

On motion of Mr. O. S. Philips, seconded by Mr. J. S. Wilkin, the day of holding the Show and Ploughing Match was fixed for the 28th inst.

The Secretary then brought before the meeting a statement made by the county Board, as shown from the General Report, (the particulars of which we published last week) to the effect that this society had been wronged out of a due proportion of the Government Grant, in 1854,—when it was moved by Mr. E. Jackson, seconded by Mr. Joshua Wilkin, "That the President be instructed to attend the next meeting of the County Board and make enquiry into the matter of deficiency in the government Grant due this Society for the year 1854, as shown by the County Report and extracted into the "Journal of Transactions of the Board of Agriculture."—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Clubine, seconded by Mr. John Randall, it was ordered that on the day of the Ploughing Match, the Ploughs should start at a given time and quit at a certain hour, which time is to be fixed by the committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

DIRECTORS MEETING.

Immediately after the general meeting had adjourned the Directors held a meeting preparatory to the forthcoming Show. The President being compelled to return home, on account of ill health, the Vice President occupied the chair.

The chief business transacted was the preparing of a premium list.

It was ordered that there be two classes of Horses and two of Bulls, and three premiums awarded in each class.

It was also ordered that there be two classes of Ploughmen.

[Since the above was in type, it has been deemed advisable to alter the classes of Ploughmen, and there will now be three classes.]

1st Class, all over 21; 2nd class, all between the ages of 17 and 21; 3rd class, all under 17 years.]

On motion of Mr. Heacock, seconded by Mr. John Rogers, the Secretary was ordered to write to West Gwillimbury and King Societies for Judges.

The meeting then adjourned.

Correspondence.

→ We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Written for the New Era.

The Infinitesimal Dose.

→ Read not to contradict and confuse, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider.—LOAN BACON.

Those who may think it worth while to peruse this article would do well, to attend to the above oft-repeated motto. I make this remark not because I have anything either to lose or to gain by the public consideration of the subject in hand, but because it is the most prudent way to examining a subject, especially one of such vital importance as medicine.

A general statement of my subject is as follows:—

Is there any proof that infinitesimal quantities of ponderable matter may act upon a living animal body?

Every intelligent person will readily answer this in the affirmative. Behold the vivid lightning's flash, mark its forked and splendid, yet momentary appearance, it is gone, but the mighty oak is shivered to ribbons, and the superb mansion is enveloped in flames. Yet so subtle was the agent that the most delicate balance, which would correctly weigh the five thousandth part of a grain, is unimpaired by this. How often does this subtle fluid destroy life? How inconceivably small must be the offensive particles of flowers, spices &c., which float "at early morn and dewy eve" on our atmosphere; yet the most powerful microscope fails to detect the minutest speck. It is well known that a grain of musk might be exposed for a century, unceasingly emitting particles of odour, and at the end of that period it would not be sensibly diminished. Smell is the only sense that can appreciate these particles. If it were necessary to quote a multiplicity of examples we might refer to the sting of a Bee, or a common nettle, the inhalation of malaria, or even a scratch of a pin or rusty needle. But under this general head we will advance one thing more, it shall be contagion. A mother incautiously visits a friend in whose family the scarlet fever is, she returns home and her child becomes sick with scarlet fever.

The doctor says the mother brought the contagion from her friend's, and no doubt is correct. Now we would ask those who enter at infinitesimal doses, to weigh, or measure this contagion. Teach us its bulk, or instruct us concerning its dilution. O ye pretended unbelievers in infinitesimal doses, why not be consistent?

We will now come to the particular question:—

When a homeopathic remedy has been selected, is there any proof, that an inconceivably small dose is often sufficient to work a cure?

If we consult analogy, we here obtain a decided yes; but a direct answer must evidently come from the Homeopathic experimenter. If as we have already seen, an infinitely small particle will affect the healthy body, are we not warranted that it will in a greater degree affect the body in a diseased state? It is certainly not necessary to stay here to demonstrate that a diseased part is more susceptible than a healthy one.

Some four or five years ago, soon after Homeopathy was first introduced to my notice, I took two doses of mercury (two globules to each dose of the 12th dilution) for tooth ache, salivation was the result, my teeth were loosened, and the extremities of the gums were separated from them, and have remained so ever since. I have taken, and repeatedly given, two globules (one for an infant) of Aconite, in cases of a high state of fever, and physical excitement, and the result has invariably been speedy relief. I could make very similar remarks in reference to different diseases, concerning Belladonna, Arica, Bryonia, Nux Vomica &c.

But as cases of the same kind may be found in almost any Homeopathic treatise, I will not give any other instance of cure in acute cases, but will quote one of a chronic disease, from Dr. Sharpe, to whom I am indebted for the principal arguments in this article. Video—Tract No. 4, "The small Dose of Homeopathy."

Dr. William Sharpe, F. R. S., (of Rugby England) writes as follows:—

TAMES MEVENTERICK.—In Sept. 1852, Mrs. H— consulted me about her baby eight months old, suffering from mesenteric disease. The little infant was greatly emaciated, and its mother expected it was going to die. Excessively insidious doses of Sulphur and Chalk were followed by wonderful improvement in a fortnight; the medicines were repeated and at the end of six weeks the child seemed nearly well—its stomach almost reduced to its natural dimensions and its limbs filling up. Mrs. H— had been at first quite incredulous, and came to me only through the persuasion of a friend, who was now so much gratified that she thought it her duty to call upon her former medical adviser to show them the child, and to offer a copy of one of my pamphlets. An angry scene ensued and the following conversation took place:

Dr.—"I refuse to take the book, if Mr. Sharpe said he was doing nothing we could respect him, but as it is 'we cannot.' Mrs. H.—"But sir my child is cured!" "Yes it has got well by letting medicine alone." "But I have tried what letting medicine alone would do for some time, and the child grew worse and worse. It began to improve on the very day Mr. Sharpe's medicine was commenced; and how was it that two other babes of mine died of the same disease in your hands?"

→ The London money market was more stringent. Consols closed on Tuesday evening at 92½ a 92.

If medicine do harm and you know that doing nothing would cure, why did you not recommend that plan?

A very brief statement is thus given of the kind of evidence upon which the small dose rests. Our advice to every intelligent truth seeker is *Investigate*, take book narrations for what they are worth, remembering that the only foundation upon which a philosophical system of medicine can rest is actual experiment.

The globules are prepared in the following manner:—A grain of the medicine substance is added to nearly nine grains of sugar, this forms the first dilution, consequently one grain of the first dilution is equal to the one hundredth part of a grain, the 2nd to one 10,000th, &c. To those who will "weigh and consider," these remarks are addressed, but to those who in presumption persist in saying these small doses cannot possess efficacy, we would say pass on "Sir Oracle," and may you soon join that numerous race of kindred spirits who have gone ahead of you.

But let it be remembered, that even if the small doses were infallible, it would not affect the fundamental principle of Homeopathy, "*Similia Similibus Curantur*," large doses can be given on this law as well as small ones. But the unparalled success which has attended the administration of small doses, ever since the venerable Hahnemann invented them, precludes the necessity for using large ones. If it has been proved over and over again, that the millionth part of a grain is sufficient to cure a certain disease, why administer a grain? Is it not an every day occurrence that these large doses disarrange the delicate machinery of the human system and produce a disease where soundness previously existed? But as we are writing a Homeopathic paper, if properly administered will produce no serious derangement in the healthy system, unless it be several times repeated.

JAMES HAWKINS.

King, April 8, 1856.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir—My attention has been called to an anonymous letter in your issue of 11th inst headed "a gentle hint," and signed "Inhabitant."

A chairman of the Committee of management of the Concert, which was got up in February last for the purpose of aiding the Lyceum Society in the formation of a Library, I have much pleasure in giving all the information in my power. I must however, observe, that having been absent from home almost ever since the day after the concert took place, I am only acquainted with the state of affairs as they stood then.

The calculation was that the proceeds of the Concert would yield \$50, after the expenses were paid. I myself received \$23, which had been taken at the door; but which was all disbursed (to about \$12) to defray expenses. A Committee consisting of Messrs. Jukevay, Tact, Norton, Campbell, McGinn, and Haper, when I left, had been appointed in conjunction with School Trustees, for the purpose of aiding the library; also for the purchase of books and making other necessary arrangements, and to those gentlemen I beg to refer your zealous correspondent for further information.

I would suggest that "Inhabitant" should take the matter into his own hands by obtaining the office of Secretary and Collector; but I am afraid I cannot hold out any encouragement there is much of an opening for "cager speculators."

A debit and Credit statement of what had been received, and what tickets were still unpaid for, is in the hands of my clerk, to collect as he had opportunity to do so,—and I requested Mr. McGinn the School master, to call a meeting to receive this statement and hand it over to properly appointed officers.

I am Sir,

Yours Respectfully,

JOSEPH WALTON.

Toronto, April 14, 1856.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir,—Rumor makes me the writer of two letters, signed "an Inhabitant," and a "Friend of Temperance," which appeared in the columns of the *Era* bearing date 11th inst. Do me the favor of inserting in your Journal, that I am at issue with the tone and spirit of the sentiments endorsed in the letters referred to, while at the same time I heartily concur in the idea of making the press a channel of communication through which public attention may be directed to redress public grievances, provided the assailing party uses temperate, mild and becoming language, and not needlessly wound the feelings of those whose character he assails.

Allow me to state for the information of those who justly feel a deep and lively interest in carrying into practical effect so laudable an undertaking as that of establishing a Library that a Public meeting of this School Section will be held in the School House, on Tuesday next at 7 o'clock. P. M. to examine into and report upon the charges preferred by your Correspondent, whom I do not know, against a respectable man whose unavoidable absence from home precludes the possibility of an explanation to the satisfaction of the body.

I shall furnish you with a faithful report of the proceedings.

Your Obedt Servt,

J. B. MCGANN

Holland Landing, April 15th, 1856.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Cambria.

Halifax, April 14, 2 p. m. The royal mail steamship *Cambria*, from Liverpool, with dates in the 29th ult., arrived here en route for Boston to-day. She will be due in Boston on Tuesday, and her mails will probably reach New York the next day. Her news is three days later than that of the *Washington*, but presents no feature of decided news in regard to peace.

The difficulties alleged to have presented themselves in the Paris conference just prior to the *Washington's* departure are understood to have been removed, and it was confidently expected that the treaty of peace would be signed in a few days.

The Liverpool cotton market is quiet at about the same quotation as *Asia*. In breadstuffs there had been a general decline from prices of the previous Friday, more particularly in lower descriptions. The fall in flour is equal to about 1s per bush, in wheat about 3d per bush. In fine wheat an advance of 1d has been established. Corn was sold at declining prices by the *Washington*. The provision market was essentially unchanged. For laid there was improved demand at firm rates.

The London money market was more stringent. Consols closed on Tuesday evening at 92½ a 92.

Arrival of the Washington.

The *Washington* arrived at 7 o'clock this A. M. with Liverpool dates to the 25th ult. The peace treaty was not signed. Matters at the Paris Conference were not so harmonious, owing to the difficulties interposed by Russia. Peace however was considered substantially certain.

The British Admiralty have sent out the steam Frigates *Tartarus* and *Despatch* in search of the *Pacific*.

The Copenhagen Correspondent of the *London Times* states that the Danish Commission had submitted to the Copenhagen Conference a proposal of expiation of the Sound dues, fixing 35,000,000 Rix dollars as the medium of indemnity which Denmark claims. The writer claims that the United States having declined taking part in the Conference, the question would in all probability be resolved without their co-operation.

Mr. Buchanan leaves Southampton on April 9th, in the "Arago" for home. He had gone to Paris, accompanied by Mr. Campbell, the American Consul at London, and Mr. Creskey, Consul for Southampton, and would visit the Hague.

According to the *London Times* the cause of the difficulties at the Paris Conference, was a demand put forward by the Prussian plenipotentiaries to be admitted to sign the treaty of peace, on the same footing and in the same Chamber, as if Prussia had been a party to the alliance throughout. It is supposed Russia supports Prussia in these pretensions—this took place at the meeting of the 22nd. Another meeting took place, on the 26th but nothing of its deliberations transpired. The opinion that the Conference would ultimately resolve itself into a European Congress, is strongly believed.

The *Times* Crimean correspondent says—The war party still cherish hopes that the negotiations may break down—it may suit the French to make concession, but it ought not to suit us; they doubtless consider they have done enough for honor and glory, and to revenge the reverses of 1812. They cannot afford to make war, and England can, and their army, however numerous on paper, is dwindling sadly.—Scoury and fever are playing havoc among its ranks, and the mortality is said to be 120 per day.

The Allies had commenced the demolition of the enclosure lines around Sebastopol.

Israel Pacha is increasing the army of Anatolia.

General Mouraviev had reinforcements via the Caspian Sea and Tiflis.

ITALY.

The Sea of Rome had been again laid under siege, owing to the frequent disturbances and assassinations.

Sir Hyde Parker, commander of the English forces in the East Indies, died at Daraport, March 21st.

Sir Henry Pottinger died at Malta on the 18th.

Advices from Hamburg state Commodore Watson had put Livan and all the Russian ports in the Baltic Sea in a state of blockade.

Advices state that Dost Mahomet had taken possession of Candahar, and Persian troops were marching against him.

A telegraph from Jassy states that a courier who was the bearer of a formal demand for a union of the Principalities, addressed to Count Waleski, had been arrested at Czerzowsky.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

March 22nd.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co.'s circular says:—We issued a circular on Thursday last, being a market on Good Friday. Since then there has been great steadiness in the corn trade. Wheat declining 3d and 4d, per quarter, at Mark Lane yesterday, without a clearance of samples. To-day the market opened very flat, and although towards the close there was a slightly improved feeling, the business done was very moderate, and in retail. Fine samples of wheat could be bought at lower rates, but inferior kinds suffered a reduction of 2d and 4d, per 70 lbs.

Flour, in consequence of the very large arrivals from Spain, is nearly unsaleable at its par under Tuesday's rates. Indian Corn is neglected, and no buyers over 30s per quarter; quotations are held Wheat 9s 6d to 10s, white do. 10s a 11s. 11s 8d for the only choice lot of white in retail, but this rate is quite exceptional. Indian Corn 30s for all kinds.

In Provisions there is no change to report.—Cotton although dull and freely supplied this week, is not lower in price. Sales yesterday of 10,000 bales, and to-day of 6,000 bales.—Consols closed at 62½.

We have intelligence from Rio Janeiro to the 14th February. The most important item of news is that the American schooner *Maria E. Smith* had been captured by the Brazilian brig-of-war *Olinia*, while attempting to land 320 negroes which she had brought from the coast of Africa. The *Olinia* took the schooner into Bahia, where the commander and crew (all Americans) were ironed and locked up in the jail. When the schooner left the coast of Africa she had on board 500 blacks, but they were so closely packed on board, totally naked, and so badly fed during the voyage, that 180 died and were thrown overboard, and of those landed at Rio 64 died a few hours afterwards. The survivors were immediately led and clothed, and will be taken care of until their ultimate destination is resolved upon. The *Maria E. Smith* (or Mary Smith) was formerly a packet running between Boston and Halifax. She left Boston for the coast of Africa some time last autumn. Attempts were made to detain her on suspicion of her being a slaver, but she ran away from the revenue cutter after she had been seized by the United States Marshal.—Colonist.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—It is estimated that

Whalemen expend \$300,000 annually at those Islands in the way of trade and traffic. The past season has been entirely favorable to that interest. The King is said to be very happy with his new acquaintance—"Yankee Sullivan." He does not devote much attention to politics, but chiefly employs his time in hunting, fishing, and boxing with the respectable "Shoulder hitter," and has become dandified and avaricious in the mean art of self defence. It is said that some excellent "shoulder hitting" was displayed by the native "short boys" at the polls during the late election, at which a ticket half native and half foreign was chosen. The volcanic lava from Hawaii had flowed to within five miles of the town of Hilo, the destruction of which was certain. Fasting and prayer were observed by the inhabitants; but most of them would soon leave the locality their supplications having proved of no avail against the volcano. The lava had penetrated an arm of the Waiau river, and rendered the water so hot that a man was scalded to death by plunging into it.

A letter from Mackinac states that the winter has been unusually mild there. Lake Huron is free from ice, so far as can be seen, and the Strait from the Light House to the Mission.

ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The jumble of absurdities to render these costly people elective, is to go the rounds against this session—just as it passed before—not a bit of nonsense left out—the assembly to pass, the council to vote—the governor to

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSTPONED SALE.

TO BE sold by public Auction, on Monday, April 18, 1856, the balance of
MR. CHARLES DOAN'S,
 Stock and Implements, which were not disposed of on account of the inclemency of the weather.
 Via:—1 Span Heavy Team Horses, 1 Lumber Wagon, 1 Heavy Spring Wagon, 1 Heavy Horse, 1 Plough, 1 Farming Mill, 1 Horse Rake, 1 Cut and Harrow, 1 Railroad Horse power, 2 Horses three years old, 5 Sheep, 1 Orenhot threshing Machine, and Separator, 1 Saw Mill—the two last Machines are Emery's patent Albany, N. Y. Also—A lot of Agricultural Implements, and a quantity of Seed grain, such as Oats, Peas, and Spring Wheat: a lot of Hay. The whole will be sold
WITHOUT RESERVE.
 As Mr. Doan has rented his farm.
 Terms—All sums of \$3 10s and under cash; over that amount 6 months' credit will be given by furnishing approved joint notes.
 Sale to Commence at 1 o'clock p. m.
ASHTON & MACHELL,
 Auctioneers.
 Aurora, April 15, 1856. 1w-11

SPRING IMPORTATIONS!!

DONALD SUTHERLAND,
 BEGGS to return his sincere thanks to his patrons and the public in general, of Newmarket and surrounding country, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended him, and trusts by attention to business and uniform low rate of Prices, to merit a continuance of the same. He is now receiving and opening, at his store, a superior STOCK, consisting in part of

New Brocade and Plain Silks,
 New Barege and Paisley Filled Shawls,
 New Bareges, and Muslins,
 Parasols and Dresses,
 Ribbons and Straw Goods,
 Gloves and Hosiery,
 &c.

An extensive assortment of West of England, French and German,
BROADCLOTHS.
 Bedford and Windsor Trousers Cord, American Satinets, Drills, &c.
 Plain Satin Vestings, New Style of Fancy Check Silk Vestings, White and Figured Materials.

Sardinian Tyne.
 Check Silk Cravat and Beaufort Opera Tyne. A large assortment of

Men's and Boys' Clothing,
 Adapted to the season, manufactured in his own Establishment, in the Latest Style of Fashion, under the care and direction of an experienced Cutter.

Groceries and Hardware,
 Carpenters' Tools,
 China, Crockery,
 Glassware, &c.,
 Always on hand, of every description.

The Highest Price given for PRODUCE in exchange for Goods, and
CASH FOR WHEAT!
 Water Street Newmarket,
 April 17th, 1856. 1f-11

A COOK WANTED,
 WHO also understands the management of a Dairy. Apply to Mrs. RAMSEY.
 Parsonage Newmarket,
 April 17, 1856. 3w-11

THE "JOCKY CLUB," Brand of Virginia is Gold Leaf
TOBACCO,
 From the celebrated manufactory of Stuart Walker, Richmond Va. Just received, and supplied in very fine condition.
THOMAS BROWN & CO.
 Grocers 47 Yonge Street.

Seed Wheat and Peas for Sale,
 The Subscriber has on hand a large quantity of seed **SPRING WHEAT** (Scotch Fife) and **PEAS**, which he will dispose of to Farmers desirous of purchasing. The Peas are remarkably early, and come off in good season to sow the ground with wheat.
JARED IRWIN.
 Newmarket, April 17, 1856. 2w-11

WILLIAM V. SOUTHARD,
 CARPENTER AND JOINER.
 AFTER completing the contract of Mr. D. Ashton's Mill at Newmarket; also, all the Carpenter Work of the Station Buildings at Newmarket, Holland Landing, Bradford, LeRoy, Ball's Landing, and elsewhere, also, a contract of Eleven Bridges on the O. & N. R. Railroad, respectively informs the public that he is prepared with all the necessary
Tools, Tackles and Jackscrews.
 For the erection, raising, turning and moving of any description of Buildings or Bridges. Sheds and Doors on Hand.
 Shop—On Water Street, near the Bridge.
AN APPRENTICE WANTED.
 Newmarket, April 16, 1856. 6m-10

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.
 BIBLES and Testaments can be had at **Nichols'** prices, upon application to **Thomas Nixon**, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hamilton's Hotel.
 Newmarket, March 26, 1856. 1f-10

Whitechurch Township.
 THE Municipal Council of the Township of Whitechurch will hold its Session, as a
COURT OF REVISION,
 On Saturday the 19th inst., at the Court Room, Newmarket, to commence at the hour of 10 a. m. All interested are requested to govern themselves accordingly.
J. W. COLLINS,
 Township Clerk.
 Whitechurch, April 10, 1856. 2w-10

FARM SEEDS, GARDEN SEEDS.
 THE Subscriber has imported this Season, from one of the most respectable Establishments in England, a very large assortment of Seeds suited to the wants of the Farmer and Gardener.
 All warranted PURE to their kinds.
 Country Store-keepers supplied upon the most liberal terms.
 Farmers and others will do well examine before purchasing elsewhere.
ALEXR. HAMILTON.
 Hay Market, Toronto, April 10, 1856. 3w-10

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
 NOTICE is hereby given that the Copartnership in the Brewing and Farming business at Newmarket Orange Brewery, under the firm of Morton & Wright, was this day dissolved by Mutual Consent. All debts due and owing by the said firm, must be presented and paid on or before the first day of September, 1856.
 [Signed] **WM. MORTON.**
CHARLES WRIGHT.
 ABRAHAM GRIMSHAW, Witness.
 March 24th, 1856. 3w-10

SPRING ARRIVALS.
 JUST Received, direct from New York, a choice selection of
CAPEES.
MANTLES.
VISETTES.
SILK BONNETS.
 Satin and American Straw Bonnets, together with a general stock of Millinery articles.
ELLEN MAGUIRE.
 Newmarket, April 4th, 1856. 1f-9

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
 THE Partnership heretofore existing between the Undersigned, under the style and firm of **CROSBY & SNIDER**, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st of March, 1856. All business connected with the late Firm, will be transacted by Mr. SNIDER.
 [Signed] **PARKER CROSBY.**
SILAS SNIDER.
 Kettleby, March 1st, 1856. 3w-9

Just Received,
 Do. Salmon,
 Do. Mackerel,
 Do. and Pickled Lobsters,
 Lemons and Sweet Chocolate,
 At A. M. HALL'S.
 Newmarket, March 20, 1856. 3w-9

Entire Horse for Sale.
 THE undersigned offers for sale, that well-known Horse,
"SAMPSON,"
 Acknowledged by good judges to be every way adapted for Agricultural purposes.
 Apply on Lot No. 27, in the 3rd Con. of King, to
SETH HEACOCK.
 King, April 4, 1856. 1m-9

FOR SALE.
 THE undersigned offers for sale the property lately occupied by Messrs. Ashton and Macell in the Village of Aurora. Comprising Machine Shop, and Dwelling-House partly finished, on Lot No. 6 Main St. The
MACHINERY
 Consists of One Eight-Horse Power Engine, 1 Planing Machine, 1 Stave Cutter, Drilling Machine, 1 Upright and 2 Circular Saws, 1 Wood and 1 Iron Turning Lathe, 1 Grand Sander, 1 Vice, about 300 feet Belting, and 45 feet two inch shafting. The whole of which will be sold, together or separate, VERY CHEAP.
 Apply to the Proprietor,
J. W. MARSDEN,
 Newmarket,
 Or to Messrs. MACHELL & ASHTON,
 Aurora.
 Newmarket, March 13, 1856. 1f-6

New Grocery and Provision Store.
 THE undersigned respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he has opened a
GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,
 In his new premises on Main Street, where he will keep constantly on hand a choice assortment of
Family Groceries and Provisions,
 And he hopes, by strict attention to business and the Quality and Price of his articles, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
 The subscriber intends to still continue his former business as Butcher, and keep on hand all kinds of Fresh Meat.
THOMAS CONRON.
 Newmarket, March 6, 1856. 1f-5

Ready Made BOOTS AND SHOES.
 THE undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since commencing business, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he has now on hand a large quantity of
Ready Made Boots and Shoes,
 Of superior quality, which he can confidently recommend to the public—they having been made under his own personal inspection—and not made up as shop work. Feeling satisfied that general satisfaction will be given both as regards
QUALITY AND PRICE,
 He respectfully solicits a call before purchasing elsewhere.
JACOB RHINEHART.
 Newmarket, Feb. 15, 1856. 1f-5m-2

Land for Sale!
 THE subscriber offers for SALE the South Half of Lot No. 15, in the 3rd Con. of Township—said land being situated on the main road leading from BRADFORD TO BARRIE.
 Within 8 miles of the former place and about three miles from LeRoy Station. Timber—Hardwood, except about Five or Six Acres (more or less) of CEDAR, Soil, strong.
 For particulars, apply to the owner, Prospect Street, Newmarket.
REUBEN ROBINSON.
 Newmarket, March 24, 1856. 3m-8

Land for Sale.
 THE subscriber offers for sale the East Half of Lot No. Eight, in the 5th Con. of East Gwillimbury, containing
100 ACRES OF LAND.
 Well Timbered with first rate Pine. It is situated within 6 miles of the Holland Landing Depot, on the Northern Railroad.
 For particulars, &c., apply (if by letter post-paid) to,
LEWIS HOUCK,
 Whitby, C. W.
 March 20, 1856. 4w-8

Cottage for Sale.
 FOR SALE, a beautifully situated Brick Cottage, containing seven rooms—with One Acre of Land attached. The premises are located on Yonge Street, near the side road leading into Newmarket. Terms easy.
 For particulars apply to
DAVID PHILIPS.
 Yonge Street, March 25, 1856. 1f-8

TO PLASTERERS
 THE subscriber will receive Tenders until Saturday the 5th of April, next, from all good and competent Plasterers, who are willing to do the
Lathing, Plastering and Cornice Work
 of a large Brick Dwelling House, in Aurora. There are from 1500 to 1700 yards of plastering. Also, Cellar Floors and Cistern, to be cemented. The tender to state the price per yard two and three coats, and the price per foot for Cornice—with or without board, according to Plans and Specifications which may be seen at the work of the subscriber, and any information given. Work to commence on or before the first of May next.
CHAS. DOAN.
 Aurora, March 20th, 1856. 1f-7

Reaping and Mowing Machines.
 THE Subscribers have great pleasure in offering to the Farmers of Canada,
MANEY'S PATENT COMBINED Mowing and Reaping Machine,
 with their improvements. These machines have already been thoroughly tried in both United States and in Canada, and stands unparalleled as a Combined Machine in the following points:—
 Its perfect adaptation to uneven surfaces. Its lightness of draft and freedom from side-draft. The cause and facility with which it can be removed from field to field upon its own wheels, and changed from a Reaper to a Mower and vice versa. The construction for strength and durability, and its capacity for doing business, in unobstructed. By means of suspending the Frame to the Axle of the wheel the joint and lever, the driver is enabled at his will to elevate or depress the cutters from 1 to 15 inches from the ground; and with the Oblique Platform and Gathering Wings, the Reaper enabled to discharge the grain in sufficient distance from the cutting point, to allow the team to pass, so that a whole field may be cut without removing any of the grain.
 Price, with two Sets of Knives, \$130.
 The subscribers would also call attention to the following other improvements on the above Machine, viz: The Platform has been arranged by altering the machinery, so that the Reaver has no difficulty in throwing off the grain immediately at one side. These Machines are SELF-OILING; once oiled will last a whole day. Also,
Seymour and Morgan's Reaper,
 Which, as a Reaper, is unequalled in the Province, Price—\$120.
KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINE
 Price—\$110.
 These Machines are all made under their own superintendence and of the very best material, and are warranted to work well on fair trial or to pay.
 The above machines are capable of reaping from 10 to 15 acres per day on smooth land, and as clean as can be done with the Scythe or Cradle.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND STOVES
 Of every description. Call and examine these Machines for yourselves before giving your orders elsewhere, so that you may be satisfied that you are getting the worth of your money. It is not our intention to deceive the public by puffing, our principle being to make every article to recommend itself.
JOSEPH WALTON & CO.,
 Holland Landing,
 February 15, 1856. 1f-5m-2

FARM & SAW MILL FOR SALE.
 THE Subscriber offers for sale Lot No. 22 in the 4th Con. of Whitechurch containing 100 Acres 50 of which are cleared and well fenced, and also good buildings erected thereon. Also a
Steam Saw Mill.
 On same Lot, capable of doing excellent work, and considered one of the best North of Toronto.
 Also, Lots No. 18 and 25 in the 6th Con. These lots are well timbered.
 For terms and other particulars apply to the undersigned, on the premises.
JOHN GORDON.
 Whitechurch, Feb. 13, 1856. 1f-5m-2

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!
 Selling Off at cost in Newmarket.
JOHN DAVISON
 WILL sell the whole of his Stock of Goods at Cost price for Cash, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Crockery, &c., all of
Superior Quality.
 Parties wishing to give a cheap call will find it to their advantage to give him a call.
 J. D. wishes to inform his old Customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to execute all orders for
Boots and Shoes,
 Of every variety, on the shortest notice.
 Two Good Journeymen Shoemakers wanted.
JOHN DAVISON.
 Newmarket, Feb. 13, 1856. 1f-5m-2

CASH FOR WHEAT.
 20,000 BUSHELS Wanted at Kettleby Mills, for which, the Highest Market Price will be paid, for first-rate quality.
J. CULVERWELL.
 Kettleby, Jan. 21, 1856. 1f-51

SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS in Newmarket—also Lots with buildings already erected thereon.
 Apply to
E. JACKSON.
 Newmarket, Nov. 1st, 1855. 1f-33

FOR SALE.
 consisting of Black Walnut and Mahogany Side Boards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and other articles usually wanted in his line of business. Best Bedsteads, commodes and Fancy Mirrors, and Picture Frames, always on hand.
 Coffins furnished on Short Notice.
SHARON, Jan. 16th, 1856. 1f-5m-2

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
 consisting of Black Walnut and Mahogany Side Boards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and other articles usually wanted in his line of business. Best Bedsteads, commodes and Fancy Mirrors, and Picture Frames, always on hand.
 Coffins furnished on Short Notice.
SHARON, Jan. 16th, 1856. 1f-5m-2

Call and See for YOURSELVES.
JOHN W. EDMOND.
 Sharon, Nov. 1st, 1855. 1f-5m-2

Who Wants a Plough?
 MANUFACTURED by the subscriber, Gray's Improved Plough. Also superior Side Hill Plough, and all other kinds to suit purchasers.
WAGONS, CARRIAGES,
 And all other articles connected with the trade, done with neatness and despatch.
JAS. S. WETHERELL.
 Prospect Street, Newmarket, April 10, 1856. 1w-1f-10

Who Wants a MELODEON?
 FROM the celebrated manufactory of **CARHART**, the original inventor, who is constantly adding improvements to this much admired instrument, second to none, but indisputably superior for
Durability, Tone and Workmanship.
 To any in the world. These Instruments can be delivered in Newmarket at the Manufacturers' prices, and warranted, by leaving orders with their duly authorized Agent,
G. L. DARBY.
 Newmarket, 1856. 1f-8

CASH FOR WHEAT!
 THE subscriber is now prepared to pay CASH for any quantity of Wheat or Wheat or PEAS, delivered at the Railroad Depot, in Newmarket or Aurora.
J. MARSDEN.
 Newmarket, March 14, 1856. 1f-33

NEW MARKET.
Boot and Shoe Store!
 MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD HOTEL.
George Dixon
 RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he has
OPENED A NEW STORE,
 As above, where he intends keeping on hand a large and well selected stock of
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
 Of the latest styles for Ladies, Misses, Men, Boys and Children.
 G. D. is inclined to think that from his intimate knowledge of the trade, he can make it an object to those who want to BUY CHEAP to favor him with a call.
Farmers' Produce Taken.
 The Highest price paid for Hides and Skins.
GEORGE DIXON.
 Newmarket, Feb. 25, 1856. 1f-5m-2

News for Farmers.
 Reaping and Mowing Machines.
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 with their improvements. These machines have already been thoroughly tried in both United States and in Canada, and stands unparalleled as a Combined Machine in the following points:—
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 Holland Landing,
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Enoch D. Rogers,
 Builder, Carpenter, Joiner, &c., &c.,
 RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he is now prepared to contract for the
ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,
 Of all descriptions, on the shortest notice, and furnish material if required.
SHOP—Main Street, Newmarket.
 Newmarket, Dec. 7, 1855. 1f-44

ROBERT BRODIE, BUILDER, & CO.
 In returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past few years, respectfully intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the
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H. GHANTLER & CO.,
 Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
British and American Drugs,
CHEMICALS, Patent Medicines, Perfumery
 Paints, Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Dye-Staffs, &c.
 Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared
LESLEY'S OLD STAND, KING-ST.
 Toronto, June 13th, 1855. 1f-36

SIMPSON & DUNSPACH,
 No. 35, King Street East, Toronto.
 Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs Medicines Chemicals,
 Paints, Oils, Dye-Staffs, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Spirit Turpentine,
PATENT DYER, ZINC PAINTS,
 Artists' Materials, Essences, Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c.
 Toronto, Oct. 11, 1855. 1f-36

GOODS for the SEASON.
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 THANKS his Friends and the Public for the liberal support the past year and hopes to receive attention to his business to merit and receive a continuance of their patronage.
 The very best stock and Newest Style of goods have been selected, believing that a good article is always the Cheapest. He respectfully solicits an inspection of his stock of
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 Of Every variety. Fur, Boots and Shoes, Fruit and Groceries, China, Glass, Crockery, Nails and other Hardware, Pottery, Paints, Oils and Turpentine.
 N. B.—E. H. has for sale the Briggs Cosmoline, Dr. Chanler's Fluid Wig and Hair, and Turkish Balm—For the hair.
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FOR SALE.
 SEVERAL BUILDING LOTS in Newmarket—also Lots with buildings already erected thereon.
 Apply to
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 Newmarket, Feb. 26, 1856. 1f-4

Furniture Wareroom.
JOHN BENZ, SHARON.
 HAS constantly on hand, a large assortment of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
 consisting of Black Walnut and Mahogany Side Boards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and other articles usually wanted in his line of business. Best Bedsteads, commodes and Fancy Mirrors, and Picture Frames, always on hand.
 Coffins furnished on Short Notice.
SHARON, Jan. 16th, 1856. 1f-5m-2

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JOHN W. EDMOND.
 Sharon, Nov. 1st, 1855. 1f-5m-2

Wholesale Hardware.
 THE Subscribers have now in Stock a most complete and well assorted supply of
Shelf and Heavy Hardware.
 Well worthy the attention of their Customers and Country Merchants generally. Prices and terms most moderate.
R. LEWIS & SON.
 41 King, Corner Toronto Street,
 Toronto, Nov. 30, 1855. 1f-44

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.
 THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of East Gwillimbury, and the public generally, that he has commenced business at
SARON,
 where he has on hand a large and well selected stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Clothing, Bonnets, &c.
 India Rubbers, Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions. All of which he has spread on prices to suit the times, and he trusts that the public will be satisfied with such prices.
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 Sharon, Nov. 1st, 1855. 1f-5m-2

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 where he has on hand a large and well selected stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Clothing, Bonnets, &c.
 India Rubbers, Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions. All of which he has spread on prices to suit the times, and he trusts that the public will be satisfied with such prices.
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.
JOHN W. EDMOND.
 Sharon, Nov. 1st, 1855. 1f-5m-2

